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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/816,994	03/23/2001	Allen Kai-Lang Yu	10010154-1	7607

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
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EXAMINER

OSMAN, RAMY M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/816,994

Applicant(s)

YU, ALLEN KAI-LANG

Examiner

Ramy M Osman

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 36-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 36-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 48,58,59 and 69 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to amendment filed 9/23/2004. Applicant cancelled claims 1-35 and added new claims 36-69. Claims 36-69 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 48 and 59 objected to because of the following informalities: near the end of the claims recite “display component results” to “display component and results”.
3. Claims 58 and 69 objected to because of the following informalities: “the step dynamically creating” should be changed to “the step of dynamically creating”.
4. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 58 and 69 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. Storing the “item of information” in other than the cache is critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). According to the claim language, the “item of information” is only stored in the cache and nowhere else.

Therefore there is no way for the "item of information" to be retrieved from somewhere other than the cache. A step of storing the "item of information" in a place other than the cache is missing in the invention.

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 36 and 42 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The limitation "on the client computer, in response to a request from the client computer" is unclear language. The claim language indicates that the client is making a request to itself.
9. Claims 37,38,43 and 44 each recite the limitation "the client specific network page" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.
10. Claims 39 and 45 each recite the limitations "the client function component" and also "the client specific network page". There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claims.
11. Claims 40 and 46 each recite the limitation "the file format" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.
12. Claims 41 and 47 each recite the limitation "the group" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. **Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fields et al (US Patent No 6,412,008) in view of Fields et al (US Patent No 6,128,655).**

15. In reference to claims 36 and 42, Fields '008 teaches a method and computer readable medium comprising:

on a server computer:

creating display content comprising a static component and a dynamic component, wherein the dynamic component has content renderable on a client computer based on a user profile (column 4 lines 1-3, column 4 line 65 – column 5 line 9 and column 6 line 66 – column 7 line 25); and

on the client computer, in response to a request from the client computer:

receiving the static and dynamic components from the server cache; reading a user profile stored on the client computer; and rendering the content on the client computer according to the static and dynamic components and the user profile (column 4 lines 9-18 & 40-67 and column 5 lines 1-20).

Fields '008 fails to explicitly teach storing the static and dynamic components in a cache.

“Official notice” is taken that storing files and file components in a memory cache is well-known

Art Unit: 2157

in the art and is inherent in any web server system. This is supported by Fields '655 who discloses web content caching for the purpose of maximizing efficiency by minimizing network bandwidth (Summary and column 5 lines 45-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fields '008 by storing the static and dynamic components in a cache as per the teachings of Fields '655 for the purpose of maximizing efficiency by minimizing network bandwidth.

16. In reference to claims 37 and 43, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 36 and 42 respectively, wherein the client specific network page resultant from execution of the client-function component is unique to the client (column 4 lines 14-16).

17. In reference to claims 38 and 44, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 36 and 42 respectively, wherein the client specific network page resultant from execution of the client-function component is unique to a specified group of clients (column 3 lines 43-45, column 4 lines 14-16 and figure 1).

18. In reference to claims 39 and 45, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 36 and 42 respectively, wherein during its execution the client- function component uses information obtained from other network sources in creating the client specific network page (column 4 lines 13-15).

19. In reference to claims 40 and 46, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 36 and 42 respectively, wherein the file format of cached information

Art Unit: 2157

is selected from the group consisting of Extensible Markup Language (XML) and HyperText Markup Language (HTML) (column 1 lines 25-40 and column 3 lines 60-65, XML is a well-known page description language in the art).

20. In reference to claims 41 and 47, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 36 and 42 respectively, wherein the client is a communication device selected from the group consisting of virtual reality devices, audio devices, low screen resolution display systems, wireless devices, personal digital assistants, pagers, mobile phones, systems for the visually impaired, local area network devices, and Internet enabled appliances (column 1 lines 41-62).

21. In reference to claims 48 and 59, Fields '008 teaches a method and computer readable medium comprising:

on a server computer:

generating multiple pre-selected content-display components (column 4 lines 1-3, column 4 line 65 – column 5 line 9 and column 6 line 66 – column 7 line 25);

dynamically creating a transmitted component comprising a client-content-display component resulting from the content- display component, wherein the transmitted component further comprises a client-function component, wherein the client-function component comprises information specific to the client; and transmitting the transmitted component to the client (Summary, column 5 lines 1-20 and column 7 lines 35-67); and on the client;

receiving the transmitted component from the server; executing the client-function component, wherein execution of the client-function component modifies the client-content- display component results in a client specific network page; and displaying the resultant client specific network page (column 4 lines 9-18 & 40-67 and column 5 lines 1-20).

Fields '008 fails to explicitly teach storing the multiple pre-selected content-display components in cache memory on the server. "Official notice" is taken that storing files and file components in a memory cache is well-known in the art and is inherent in any web server system. As is supported by Fields '655 (Summary and column 5 lines 45-67).

Fields '008 fails to explicitly teach in response to a request from a client computer for a particular network page, if one of the stored content-display components is needed to fulfill the request, retrieving the content-display component from cache memory on the server; otherwise, generating a new content-display component needed to fulfill the request. However, Fields '655 discloses responding to a client request by retrieving web content from a cache, otherwise updating and regenerating the web content for the purpose of maximizing efficiency by minimizing network bandwidth (Summary and column 5 lines 45-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fields '008 by in response to a request from a client computer for a particular network page, if one of the stored content-display components is needed to fulfill the request, retrieving the content-display component from cache memory on the server; otherwise, generating a new content-display component needed to fulfill the request as per the teachings of Fields '655 for the purpose of

Art Unit: 2157

maximizing efficiency by minimizing network bandwidth (Summary, column 5 lines 10-20 & 40-67 and column 8 line 45 – column 9 line 13).

Fields '008 also fails to explicitly teach if the content of one of the content-display components changes, regenerating the one changed pre-selected content- display component and replacing the corresponding stored pre-selected content- display component in cache memory on the server with the regenerated pre-selected content-display component. However, Fields '655 teaches recasting webpage components and replacing the contents in the cache for the purpose of updating the cache any time a web content provider updates their data (Summary, column 5 lines 10-20 & 40-67 and column 8 line 45 – column 9 line 13).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fields '008 by if the content of one of the content-display components changes, regenerating the one changed pre-selected content- display component and replacing the corresponding stored pre-selected content-display component in cache memory on the server with the regenerated pre-selected content-display component as per the teachings of Fields '655 for the purpose of updating the cache any time a web content provider updates their data.

22. In reference to claims 49 and 60, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively. Fields '008 fails to explicitly teach wherein the information specific to the client used to create the client-function component is stored in cache memory on the server. However, Fields '655 discloses storing customizable web page components in a cache for the purpose of updating the cache any time a web content provider updates their data (Summary and column 5 lines 45-67).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fields '008 by storing information specific to the client used to create the client-function component in cache memory on the server as per the teachings of Fields '008 for the purpose of updating the cache any time a web content provider updates their data.

23. In reference to claims 50 and 61, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively, wherein the client specific network page resultant from execution of the client-function component is unique to the client (column 4 lines 14-16).

24. In reference to claims 51 and 62, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively, wherein the client specific network page resultant from execution of the client-function component is unique to a specified group of clients (column 3 lines 43-45 and column 4 lines 14-16).

25. In reference to claims 52 and 63, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively, wherein during its execution the client-function component uses personalized information resident on the client in creating the client specific network page (column 4 lines 14-16).

26. In reference to claims 53 and 64, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively, wherein during its execution the client-function component uses information obtained from other network sources in creating the client specific network page (column 4 lines 13-15).

27. In reference to claims 54 and 65, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively, wherein the file format of cached information is selected from the group consisting of Extensible Markup Language (XML) and HyperText

Art Unit: 2157

Markup Language (HTML) (column 1 lines 25-40 and column 3 lines 60-65, XML is a well-known page description language in the art).

28. In reference to claims 55 and 66, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively, wherein the client is a communication device selected from the group consisting of virtual reality devices, audio devices, low screen resolution display systems, wireless devices, personal digital assistants, pagers, mobile phones, systems for the visually impaired, local area network devices, and Internet enabled appliances (column 1 lines 41-62).

29. In reference to claims 56 and 67, Fields '008 teaches the method and computer readable medium of claims 48 and 59 respectively, wherein the step rendering the client display on the client comprises presentation of the client display as a web page on the client (column 3 lines 55-67 and column 4 lines 1-3).

30. **Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fields et al (US Patent No 6,412,008) in view of Fields et al (US Patent No 6,128,655) in further view of Dasan (US Patent No 5,761,662).**

Fields '008 teaches the method as recited in claim 48. Fields '008 fails to explicitly teach wherein the step creating the client display is dependent upon information obtained from server dynamic libraries. However, Dasan teaches obtaining client information from client profile databases which are dynamic libraries (Summary and column 4 lines 17-26 and column 5 line 52 – column 6 line 10) for the purpose of generating personalized web content for a client.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Fields '008 wherein the step creating the client display is dependent upon information obtained from server dynamic libraries as per the teachings of Dasan for the purpose of generating personalized web content for a client.

Response to Arguments

31. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 36-69 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

32. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

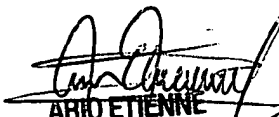
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ramy M Osman whose telephone number is (571) 272-4008. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RMO

January 7, 2005


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